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FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WHITELAW REID, of New York,

It never occurred to Thomas Jefferson that a tariff for protection was unconstitutional. That was a discovery of the Calhoun school of statesmen.

WHOEVER shall be nominated at Fort Wayne to-day will receive the cordial and enthusiastic support of the Republican party. It is a Republican year.

THAT must be a "grape-vine" dispatch in an Eastern paper which announces that the Democratic ticket "has fired the Democratic heart in Indiana."

"GENERAL" STEVENSON seems to be laboring under the impression the country is vastly interested in him. and that he must keep the wires hot with his opinions

THE Georgia member of the Democratic platform committee claims that he is the author of the plank which demands the repeal of the tax on State bank notes. He wants a money that will stay at home.

Every Monday Jorning the Journal tells some part of the story of the unprecedented industrial activity of Indianapolis. At no period in its history has so much been done to make it the home of diversified industry. Can any one want a change?

THE Sentinel admits that when it asserted "General" Stevenson was brave soldier" it confounded him with another Stevenson who was in the army It will have to fall back on the assertion of a neighbor that Mr. Stevenson is a brave man and would have made a good soldier if he had gone into it. The woods are full of that kind of Democratic patriots.

MR. W. J. CAMPBELL, of Chicago, who has been made chairman of the Republican national committee, has not been talked of for the position, so far as the Journal is aware, and is not widely known in politics. It does not follow, however, that he may not possess very marked ability as a campaign organizer and director. It is to be presumed that he was not elected to the position without a full understanding as to his quali-

Southern Democratic papers have begun to publish the joke circulated from Peru, in this State, to the effect that two colored men who were delegates to the Republican national convention resisted railroad men who attempted to put them off a train, because they could not pay their fare, and have been sent to the penitentiary. The story has been declared a falsehood, but it will be made to do duty in the South just the same.

SECRETARY ELKINS does not make any rash predictions about Republicans carrying Southern States, but he calls attention to the fact that in 1888 Cleveland carried Virginia by only 1,500 and West Virginia by less than 400 majority over Harrison, and he adds: "It will require a good deal of bloody-shirt how! about the elections bill and kindred stuff, and perhaps some cheating, to beat Harrison in those States; and even with these means I doubt if it can be done."

Many of the Journal's State exchanges now coming to hand contain notices of the large wool clip in their respective counties this year and the good prices which wool is bringing. This is the result of a protective tariff. Under protection the sheep and wool interest in Indiana, as in many other States, has become a large sad important one. The Democratic policy of free trade would destroy this industry and divert the money, which now goes into the pockets of American farmers, to those of foreign wool-producers.

A FLORIDA paper says there is in that State 350,000,000 tons of moss hanging on the trees which is worth at least cent a pound for mattresses and upholstery work. It says the demand for the moss is increasing, and asks with surprise why the gathering and marketing of it does not develop into a great industry. Apparently the only reason is that most of the white inhabitants of Florida are too busy manufacturing Democratic majorities to work at any honest industry, and the negroes know by experience that it is not healthy for them to try to get ahead.

WHEN the leaders of the so-called

his name as a candidate for President they confess that they realize that the intelligent men of the country have no confidence in its Weavers and its Donnellys. When the managers of the organs of that alleged party claim that they have been encouraged by such men as Judge Gresham to use his name, and that he is in practical sympathy with their inflation heresics and make him say that he does not share their confidence in being able to deliver the country out of the hands of the plutocrats without bloodshed, they display to the world an audacity which is amazing. The pointed declaration which Judge Gresham made to a press agent, Sunday night, that he should not permit the use of his name by these reckless leaders at their national convention was not necessary to assure those who best knew him, but it has nipped in the bud the efforts of the Weavers, the Peffers and others to make political capital out of his silence.

THE Journal takes no stock in and has no sympathy with the spirit which seems to be springing up at Fort Wayne of "anybody to beat Chase." That spirit is not conducive to harmony, and should find no place among delegates. The Lieutenant-governor has made an open and honorable canvass for the nomination, and it is neither fair nor manly to make his defeat a prime object, irrespective of other considerations. The most that ought to be done is to make a fair presentation of his alleged points of weakness, and if, after these are presented, a majority of the delegates still believe he should be nominated, then the will of the majority should prevail. There is nothing in his character, his record or his relations to the party or the people to justify a ovement based on the idea of "anybody to bent Chase."

PRESIDENT HARRISON STRONG WITH ALL CLASSES.

In entering on his second candidacy President Harrison enjoys the good fortune of being strong with all classes of the American people. By classes in this connection we mean all large bodies of citizens as represented by common interests, vocation or views.

To begin with, the President is strong with that large and respectable class of citizens who are Republicans from principle. These number several millions of voters. They are not office-seekers nor expecting favors of any kind. A large majority of them have never seen the President and never expect to. Their only interest in politics is to have good government, prosperous times, and the Constitution and laws enforced. They are Republicans from principle, and have entire confidence that President Harrison will continue to carry out the principles and policies of the Republican party. He is very strong with

He is strong with the farmers. They believe in his personal integrity and his earnest solicitude for the prosperity of the whole country. His administration has done a great deal for the agricultural interests, opening new foreign markets for American farm products and improving the home market by building up home industries. Wheat and corn are worth a good deal more per bushel now than they were when Harrison was elected. The aggregate farm indebtedness of the country is a great deal less than it was four years Last year was the greatest crop year on record, and this promises to be a very good one. Farmers are feeling better than they have for many years. They may not attribute all this prosperity to the Harrison administration, but they know that it is in a considerable degree due to that cause, and they give him credit accordingly. He

is strong with the farmers. He is strong with the business men. that large class who do not take an active interest in politics and who are chiefly concerned in the maintenance of stable government and sound financial principles. This class is numbered by tens of thousands. They do not wear any party label, and, while they may have party predilections, they are always controlled by business considerations. A four years' acquaintance with President Harrison has shown him to be a sound, safe, level-headed, conservative man in all matters relating to finance and business. Confidence has grown very rapidly during his administration, and there is a feeling that as long as he remains in the White House there will be no tinkering with business interests. He is decidedly strong

with the business classes. He is strong with the railroad men; that is to say, with the subordinates and wage-workers on railroads. He has shown an interest in their welfare that no other President has ever done. In three separate messages he has urged upon Congress the duty of passing a law to protect railroad employes from injury while employed in the line of duty. He has presented strong reasons for such legislation. The result is that a bil' is now pending in Congress which, if it becomes a law, will prove a great boon to railroad employes all over the country. These constitute a large class, and they feel very kindly towards President Harrison.

He is strong with the old soldiers. The surviving veterans of the war have no love for Grover Cleveland, who is still remembered as the great pension vetoer. The President was a soldier nimself, and has shown every disposition to befriend them. He was strong with this class four years ago, and he'i much stronger now.

He is strong with the large class of American citizens who believe that the United States government should be administered on distinctly American lines. for the promotion of American interests and the vindication of the national honor at all times, in all places and under all circumstances. There has never been an administration more distinctly People's party make a desperate effort and aggressively American than the bian Exposition. The object is to give an to secure the permission of a public present one. President Harrison is be- impetus to the popular movement now man of character, who has not been coming to be recognized as the very prevailing seextensively throughout the

His administration is developing national pride and patriotism, and he is strong with all who believe in fostering

In short, the President is strong with all classes. He has some personal enemies, but these do not constitute a class nor represent a principle. They stand as conspicuous exceptions to a genera rule and eloquent reminders of the President's strength with all classes.

"ALL GOOD THINGS AT HOME." An English firm of manufacturers, in a letter to Mr. Hartman, an iron and steel manufacturer in Pennsylvania made the following very significant

The American branch of the works wil not be built this season. They will await the result of your elections, as well as several other proposed American factories. If the Democrats elect the President we will keep all these good things at home.

The foregoing is from a private business letter and, consequently, was not prepared for any political purpose, therefore it is entitled to attention at the present time. It sets forth the issue in this campaign from the British business stand-point. If these British manufacturers were confident of the re-election of President Harrison they would establish the American branch works at once, as well as other proposed American factories. Not being sure of this, they propose to wait until they learn the result of the election. If Mr. Cleveland should be elected their factories will all be continued in England where less wages are paid and where it will be to their advantage to remain if the party of "a tariff for revenue only" comes into power. In other words, a Democratic triumph at the polls in November is an English triumph and an American defeat. It means that it will be better to make pottery, glass and tinplates in Europe than in the United States in the event of the election of Mr. Cleveland. Those who care for no more factories in Indiana can secure their desire if Mr. Cleveland shall be elected. On the other hand, those who believe it to be for the interests of the people of Indiana to have more factories, more diversified industries, and a larger and better paid class of consumers for those who own the farms have no other alternative than to vote the Republican ticket. The Republican party stands for American interests, but the Democratic party is the champion of fereign interests. Such is the opinion of British manufacturers who prefer to keep "all good things at

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The meeting of the Prohibitory national convention has scarcely been noticed by the press, and the party, if so small a body of voters can be given that name, has been less mentioned during the past two years than it was prior to 1890. This is due to the fact that the public has come to the conclusion that its effect upon the politics of the country has already been measured, and that it reached its high-water mark in 1888, when it had General Fisk for its candidate. That year his vote was about 250,000. His high character, his capacity as a man of affairs, his wealth and his former standing in the Republican party conspired to make him a very strong candidate. As the Prohibition candidate for Governor in New Jersey, in 1887, he polled over 19,000 votes. This was an excellent starter for 1888, but when he came to the presidential election his vote fell off nearly 12,000. In 1884 the large Prohibition vote in New York gave that State to the Democrate by a scratch, but in 1888 the somewhat larger Prohibition vote in that State, and one three times as large in Indiana as in 1884, did not turn them over to the Democracy. Considering the eminent respectability of Gen. Fisk as a candidate, there is every reason to believe that whoever the Prohibition convention at Cincinnati may nominate cannot exceed his vote in 1888. Therefore, if that organization was unable to defeat the Republicans in the doubtful States in 1888, there is little reason to fear it this year, when the indications are that it has less potency than in 1888. Furthermore, it has become so evident that the prime object of most of the leaders is to defeat the Republican party that the movement has ceased to draw recruits therefrom.

THE Sentinel informs its readers that it was Gen. John D. Stevenson it had in view when it declared that "General" A. E. Stevenson was "a brave soldier." As Gen. John D. Stevenson lived in St. Louis before and since the war. and "General" A. E. Stevenson has lived in Illinois all these years, the explanation is a very lame one. The Sentinel seems very indignant because, in accounting for its "General" Stevenson, the Journal gave the main plank of the platform he was running on in 1864 as presidential elector. The whole thing is a matter of history, and no Democrat should object to the recalling of it, unless there is now some stigma attached to the leadership of a party which denounced the Lincoln administration in 1864. The Republican party points with elation to the platform of 1864, upon which Lincoln was re-

THE New York Tribune publishes long interview with Secretary Elkins. in which he reviews the political situation in a very impartial and businesslike manner, and reaches the conclusion that President Harrison will certainly be re-elected. He is confident that the independent business men o the country, and particularly those of New York, will support Harrison for business reasons, and because his reelection will best promote the material interests of the country. "In short," says Mr. Elkins, "Benjamin Harrison i an invulnerable, invincible candidate of a party that has never fooled the people of the United States."

COL. ALBERT A. POPE, of Boston, de serves the credit of having originated a movement for the establishment of a road department at the World's Columidentified with them in any way, to use embodiment of the American idea. country in favor of better roads. To

accomplish this it is proposed to make a comprehensive exhibit of sections of good roads, constructed as they should be, with samples of machinery used and illustrations of all the processes. The subject is one of transcendent importance, and such an exhibit as that proposed would be worth vastly more than its cost. Persons interested in the subject would do well to correspond with Mr. Pope and get an ontline of his plans. which are comprehensive and interest-

HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Democratic candidate for Vice-president, was one of the organizers of the Interstate Building and Loan Association of Bloomington, Ill., and has been president of the association ever since it started. It does business in several Western States, including Indiana, and it is asserted that many people have been disappointed in the outcome of their investments in its stock and are outspoken in their opinions of it. It also comes to light that Mr. Stevenson is president of the McLean County (Illinois) Coal Company, which has always been conducted on non-union principles, and is hostile to labor organiza-

THE Democratic platform adopted at Chicago is the nearest approach to free trade ever seen in this country except the out-and-out declaration for free trade in the confederate Constitution. It is interesting to compare them:

Confederate Constitu-Democratic Platform. tion.
We declare it to be a No bounties shall be fundamental principle granted from the treasof the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff mote_or foster any
duties, except for the
branch of industry.

An ingenious tale was flashed over the wires from New York yesterday morning about 3 o'clock. First came a brief bulletin intimating that a terrible disaster had occurred at sea. This was followed by a marvelously constructed yarn, the substance of which was that the iron-hulled steamer Vega had cut the sailing vessel Fred B. Taylor in two, leaving the inferonce that six bundred people had perished The only foundation for the story was that the captain of an incoming steamer had seen part of the hull of a vessel floating on the Atlantic, and that both the Vega and Taylor were overdue. Though plausible, the narrative had such a "marine" flavor about it that the Journal, which tries to deal in facts only, did not keep its presses waiting until it could be put in type. The Journal's judgment proved to be correct as the following dispatch, received later in the morning, shows:

New York, June 27.—The steamship Vega from Lisbon, which was supposed to have been in collision at sea with the saling vessel Fred B. Taylor, arrived at quarantine at 5:12 this morn ing. The Vega reports that she was not in collision with the Fred B. Taylor or any other vessel. Hence the mystery touching the capsized vessel, supposed to be the Fred B. Taylor, remains unsolved.

Harrison and Reid.

(AIR-"Marching through Georgia.") Harrison and Reid will make the grand old party

Ring with hallelulahs down the center and ea-When the vast battailons, marching on, begin t

Sweeping up to glory hallelujahs.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Harrison and Reid! Hurrah! hurrah! for thoy're the men to lead! They're the men we needed, for they're certain

Speeding up to glory hallelujahs.

Harrison and Reid are just the men to bring u

Harrison will conquer, as his custom is to do; Reid will win his trophies of the fall of ni nety Fighting up the hills of hallelnjahs

Here's to him whose manliness could win with out a fight Suitable apologies from Chill to the Right, Here's to him whose courage beat the British

Standing by the fisheries of Behring. Here's for legislation for the laborer at home; Here's forbidding capital of luxury to roam, Seeking manufactures far across Atlantic's

Shout it on the tops of Hailelujahs. Here's for all the principles our here has upheld! Rally 'round his record, that has never been ex-

While the doubts of doubters-of-the-past are all

foam-

Sweeping up the steeps of hallelujahs. Lift the loyal banners! Let the fighters fall in line Everybody join us, and become a star to shine,

Filling up the glory when we gather in to dine-Dine amid the hails of hallelujaha. Harrison, the hero of the fall of eighty-eight, Reid, the mighty journalist, the trusty man

Here's to them and victory to gild their final fete, Shining down the heights of hallelujahs.

Hall the jubilation of the day when we shall see Harrison and Reid, in March of eighteen ninety-Cheered with drums of triumph and with singing

clubs of glee. Crowned upon a throne of hallelujahs! -Tucker Woodson Taylor,

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT. SENATOR QUAY says that Harrison will carry every State that he did in 1888, and

probably Connecticut and West Virginia ONE most encouraging feature in this campaign is the enthusiasm and promptness with which the Republicans are perfeeting their organization .- Buffalo Com-

M. C. BURKE, secretary of the Irish American Club of New York, has received a letter from President Harrison acknowledging the compliment of indorsdment by

LABOR COMMISSIONER PECK, at Albany, N. Y., a prominent Democrat, says Cleveland cannot get the labor vote, and that this will give New England, New Jersey and New York to Harrison.

FRANCIS H. WILSON, president of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, has been chosen to conduct the Republican campaign in that city. The selection is universally approved and pleases all fastions WILLIAM F. WAKEMAN, secretary of the

American Protective Tariff League, says that this year the league will distribute three times as much protection literature as ever before. There is no lack of funds for this purpose, and the rooms of the league in Twenty-third street, New York, are filled every day with inquirers for in-In one county in Connecticut two thou saud Democratic tobacco farmers are re-

ceiving \$2,000 for their "wrapper" crop where they got \$300 before the passage of the McKinley law. Many of them have out up barns in anti cipation of the con tipued stimulas of that law. It is believed that these two thousand will give the State

UPON the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, two prominent lawyers in Cortland, Ne York, Irvin H. Palmer and Riley Champlin, sent in their resignations as members

of the Democratic club, with letters which they deciare they cannot support the Chicago nominee, because his trinmpl would be a triumph of personal politica of

the narrowest kind. "SINCE his return from his visit to President Harrison at Washington, Hon. Whitelaw Reid has been kept busy with his secretary at his country home, near White Plains, examining the large quantity of Much the campaign is fairly opened Mg. Reid will speak on the tariff and the other questions which are to be made the issues of the campaign.

COL. J. P. CALDWELL editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, and chairman of the North Carolina delegation at Chicago, says that while he "hasn't the slightest doubt that the electoral vote of his State will be on the Democratic side, we will have to hustle at a pretty lively rate in order to win. Since 1876 the Democracy has had an easy thing of it in North Carolina, but this year every Democrat must get out and work vigorously."

MR. STEVENSON is a tariff-for-revenueonly Democrat. He regards the McKinley bill as the crowning evil of the present generation. On the night of Oct. 27, 1890, he addressed a large Democratic mass-meeting in Chicago. Mr. Stevenson, with his varied political experiences, makes it a point to let no bit of demagogy interfere with his success as a speaker or a politician. So, knowing his audience, he stepped to the front of the platform, removed his cravat and collar, and began a haif-hour's anti-tariff address, in which he lauded Mills and denounced McKinley.

THE letter of ex-President McGrath, o the Alliance in Kansas, declaring that politically the People's party managers in that State are office-seekers and boodlers and has now become a Democratic annex, has caused a great stir in Alliance politica circles. A Kansas dispatch says that thousands of old soldiers are waiting to tollow McGrath back to the Republican party. In the same dispatch it is stated that the wide ly advertised ratification of the People party in Topeka, Saturday, was a most dismal failure, not over one hundred Alli anco men being present in City Park.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE. He has not a magnetic way. Our friends, the mugwumps, claim; Perhaps he has not, as they say, But he'll get there just the same.

-New York Press ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

"THE French woman gains her liberty the English woman loses hers, and the American woman continues to do as al pleases," as a result of the wedding ceremony, according to Max O'Rell.

MRS. AMELIA E. BARR has been elected member of the advisory council on liter sture of the World's Columbian Exposition Mrs. Barr's high attainments in the field of leterature and the excellent judgment for which she is so well known entitle ner to an important position in the council.

Or all the bonanza stories that come from Creede, that about Henry C. Henderson possesses the finest flavor of romance. Mr. Henderson left San Francisco, where he had been a railroad official on a small salary, and turned up in Creede with a quarter of a dollar in his pocket. He is now worth \$1,000,000, with fully as much more "in

KING OTTO of Bavaria bas sunk rapid ly during the past three weeks. His violent humors have left him entirely, and he sits for hours in his room staring vacantly before him. He refuses to notice food that is brought to him, so that most of his nourishment must be conveyed to him in liquids: and he has grown painfully thin. It is not thought that he can last through

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany is heavy eater, and seems to prefer quantity rather than quality. He has also a mania for eating at extraordinary times, and al though dining copiously before going to the theater he generally insists on the dispatch from the imperial kitchens of a fourgon containing a fully prepared supper, which he devours in one of the private rooms of the theater between the acts.

THE ex-Empress Engenie, when at Farnborough, goes daily to pray in the mortuary chapel near. Every one else is excluded while she is within. An armchair is placed at the foot of each of the two sarcophagi wherein lie the remains of Na poleon III and the Prince Imperial, and first in one and then in the other the Empress sits alone in prayer. Both tombs are decorated with floral wreaths and seat-

DOVE COTTAGE, which has been secured as a permanent memorial of Wordsworth, was visited during the holiday season by an average number of seventy-seven pilgrims a week. The modern sash-windows have been taken out and replaced with casements and leaded lights. An old fournost bedstead which was used by Wordsworth has been put in the cottage, together with other pieces of furniture associated with the poet and various por-

It now appears that Alcaeus Hooper, of Baltimore, is the person who gave \$250,000 University a few days ago. At the time the rift was announced, his name was withheld from the public. Mr. Hooper is the youngest son of the late William E Hooper, a manufacturer of cotton duck, and he inherited several bundred thousand dollars. On account of their children's health he and his wife have been living it Asheville, N. C., for several months, oc casionally visiting Baltimore.

ST. PETER GROWING IMPATIENT. St. Peter sat by the golden gate And he spoke to a cherub of noble birth. And he said, "Gadzooks, there is quite a dear! Of spirits; I wonder if down on earth The boating has yet begun.

-New York Herald A FEW FACTS.

They Are Intended for the People and No for Tariff-Reform Organs.

We set out with the fundamental principle of modern Democracy-'Cheap prod ucts make prosperous times"-and submit the following facts relating to tariff regulations; With the duty on tin-plates increased under the McKinley law, the workingman's dinner-pail costs no more after nearly a year of increased duty than it di before, while unware in genera less. With the duty on wool and woolens, almo all woolens are cheaper to-day than they were a year ago. With the duty increased on steel rails and beams, on cotton ties, on ingot steel and on cutlery, every one these products costs less to-day than they did a year ago. Carpets are cheaper than ever before. There is not a thing that en-

ters into the consumption of common l

Kinley tariff went into operation.

that costs more to-day than before the Mc-

Here are a few more facts: The increased duty on woolens has excluded some foreign grades from the market through the substitution of a much better fabric produce here. The higher grade American product sells for the same as the foreign prosold formerly, in some a less price. has the consumer paid the increased duty. Who pays it! Well, on importe gods the foreign producer has lowered his rice in the amount of the duty, and the mpetition in the same line bere has compelled the importer to sell at a reduced price or not at all. These facts are not intended for the organs of tariff reform, but for the masses, who have common sense

Will Mr. Whitney Reply? Yew York Commercial Advertiser (Dem.) The men who forced the nomination Cleveland are the recognized enemies of organized labor. Not one of the newspapers known as Cleveland organs belongs to a union. How is this, Mr. Whitney? their mutual advantage? Will the "rat" fices be put under control of the Union before election day!

Where Cleveland Is Popular. It Louis Globe-Democrat.

The nomination of Cleveland is received with a good deal more favor in London than in New York.

IOW READY FOR THE BATTLE

Campaign Managers Selected by the Republican National Committee.

W. J. Campbell, of Chicago, Cho en Chairman Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, Secretary, and C. N. Fliss, of New York, Treasprer.

Ir. Clarkson's Successor a Well-Know Lawyer and Politician of Illinois.

Sperches by Mr. Fassett and the Retiring Chairman-The Latter Enlogizes Quey and Dudley - New Apro:t onment of Delegates.

ILLINOIS MAN SELECTED.

Hon, W. J. Campbell, of Chicago, Made Chairman of the Republican Committee.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The national Republican committee to-day organized for the presidential campaign of 1892 by electing Hon. W. J. Campbell, of Chicago, its chairman; M. H. DeYoung, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, vice-chairman; Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, the New York banker, treasurer, and Land Commissioner Carter, of Montana, who did such gallant service for President Harrison at Minneapolis, secretary.

Next to the election of its officers, which was in all cases unanimous, the most important feature of the session was the proposition of delegate Scott, of West Virginia, looking to the complete reformation of the present method of apportioning delegates to the national convention. Scott proposes that hereafter delegates shall be apportioned to a State, not according to the electoral votes to which it is entitled, but in proportion to the Republican votes it casts. His proposition is so eminently just and reasonable that, though some future meeting of the committee, the sentiment of the members, individually expressed, showed that there is likely to be action taken on it before the next convention meets. Mr. Scott's proposition of assigning a delegate for every seven thousand Republican votes cast for the Republican candidate at the last preceding election is merely tentative, and the ratio will doubtless be considerably decreased.

Mr. Campbell, newly elected chairman of the committee, is a very prominent lawyer of Chicago, who has taken an active interest in politics. was the president of the Illinois Senate at the time of the protracted fight which resulted in the election of General Logan to the United States Senate. He has been a member of the national committee for two or three terms and was reelected by his State delegation at Minneapolis unanimously. He is a warm friend of the President, notwithstanding the fact that when he was an applicant for the position of collector of the port at Chicago the President appointed another man. Mr. Campbell is a man accustomed to handling large affairs. He is resolute, determined, silent and a

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

excellent judgment. Personally Mr Campbell is a man of tine presence, courteone in manner, affable in conversation, but entirely diplomatic. He is about fortyfive or forty-eight years of age.
Mr. Campbell's selection was first sug gested by Secretary Rusk and Mr. L. T admiration for the possessed by the new and urged his peculiar fitness for the position. The statement is being made here to-night that one point which counted largely in Mr. Campbell's favor in the minds of the committeemen was that, com-

ing from Illinois, he would largely offsett whatever popularity the addition of Mr. Stevenson's name might give to the Democratic ticket in that State. Mr. L. T. Michener said this evening: Mr. Campbell is one of the shrewdest poli ticians in the country. In my opinion it was by far the best selection that could have been made.

SECRETARY CARTER A POPULAR MAN. It was a handsome compliment which the Republican national committee paid Montana this evening in the selection of Hon. Thomas H. Carter as its secretary. Mr. Carter had arrived in Washington but a few minutes before his selection. which was the first news he ceived when he reached the hotel where the committee was in session. for a woman's college at John Hopkins | Carter's train was several hours delayed in its arrival from the West, it having met with an accident near Valparaiso, Ind., but he escaped unburt. Mr. Carter, therefore, had nothing to do with his preferment. When he arrived at committee headquarters he was called for and escorted to his seat on the platform amid cheers.

Mr. Carter is popular everywhere, but his popularity was never more apparent than before the national committee today. At first he was unwilling to accept the place, but it was insisted that he must do so, and be finally consented. It is understood that he will resign his federal position very soon and devote all his time and energies to the campaign till after the election. It is concoded that Carter's selection was the very best that could have been made.

There was perfect harmony at the meeting of the national committee to-day. All of the officers selected are eminently capable and enthusiastic friends of the President, and all predict an overwhelming success at the polls in November.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE Mr. Passett Praises Mr. Clarkson, but

Latter Declines Re-Election. WASHINGTON, June 27.-It was 11:30 clock this morning when the meeting of the Republican national committee was called to order by the temporary chairman, Hon. J. S. Clarkson. After the roll had been called showing the presence, either in person or by proxy, of all the members of the committee except those from Nevada, Wyoming and Oklahoma, J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, took the floor and placed in nomination for permanent chairman of the committee Gen. J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa. Mr. Fassett said:

"I shall endeavor to detain you but a few minutes. I hope that what I have to say to-day will bear more fruit chan what I had to say the last time I had the honor of appearing in this room before this com-mittee on behalf of New York city, asking for the national convention. Much as was interested in my subject at the time. I am much more deeply interested in my subect to-day. When the doors closed on the linneapolis convention, I am glad to believe, it closed on a unit d party. It would be folly to say that a great many friends of Mr. Blaine were not disappointed, but like their leader they were loyal, true Republicans, and immediately upon the nomination in that convention they became ardent supporters of the administration. We all feel that we are entering on no holiday excursion; that we are entering upon a contest which will put to is best mettle every Republican in the United States. We are confronted at the ontstart with the appalling spectacle of Wisconsin and Illinois in the list of doubtful States, and lows by no means certain, with religious differences rife in the North-west and a threatened coalition of Democ-

racy with the Alliance. "The Democrate bave nominated, to my mind, the strongest man they could have placed in the field, especially so far as the thirty-six electoral votes in New York are concerned. It is now important that we should proceed to select a chairman according to our best judgment. We cannot

afford, through personal preference, to of strength. We must win the support of all Republicans. No distinctions should be made on account of past differences. You will all agree with me, so far as this condition of adalrs is conserped, that we are here representing at or seven million Republican voters in the United States.

CLARKSON'S WORK PRAISED. "We are in a desperate fight, but we are in it to win. And for that purpose we must have the support of our best leaders. We want them to the front. At our head we want no mexperienced man. We want a man in sympathy with the lines laid down by the Minneapolis convention and in touch with all the people of his party. We want a trained leader, a man to whom we can look with every confidence of success, and he whom I shall mention has, since 1876, been engaged in every contest that has been waged by the Republican party. He has always been a faithful, sagacious, devoted and efficient member of the pational committee. I well recollect the bot months of 1888, when the nights were not long enough nor the days long enough for that gentleman to do that which he desired for the Republican national committee. All through that sommer, with a devotion that was remarkable, he toiled while others were sleeping. To him, in conjunction with Senator Quay, 18 due in a higher measure than any other the success attained in that glorious campaign. I refer to the honored temporary chairman of this committee, James S. Clarkson, of Iowa. [Applause.] With him the interests of the Republican party have always been a first and commanding consideration. Contrary to the wishes of his family and contrary to the advice of his friends, I have known him to undertake the most laborious and fatiguing contests in the interests of his party. And not only have his time and efforts been devoted to it at all times, but his resources have been used as freely as has his life-blood. "Through the four years that have elapsed since the campaign more than 90

in 1:83, and we ought now to continue him where our affection has already placed him -in a position to again crown General Harrison with victory.

ME. CLARKSON DECLINES.

When Mr. Clarkson had concluded, Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, said that as the temporary chairman had intimated that he had had an interview this morning with the Republican nominee, he would request him to state if he knew who was his choice for chairman. "What did the nominee say?" queried the Senator. Mr. Clarkson, in replying, said that be was not sure that any particular person had been decided upon. During the conversation the names of Messrs, Massey of Delaware, Chancy of New Hampshire, Campbell of Illinois, and Carter of Montana, had been mentioned, but he was not advised as to whether the nominee had made a definite selection. Mr. Kerens, o Missouri, moved that a committee o three be appointed by the chair to wait upon the presidential and vicepresidential nominees and ascertain their preference in the matter. The motion was ost. Mr. Fassett suggested that possibly Mr. Elkins might inform the committee as to Mr. Harrison's choice. Further discus-

Payne, of Wisconsin, a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the views of the committee on the retirement of Mr. Clarkson as chair-Messrs. Payne of Wisconsin, Wolcott of Colorado, and Fassett of New York were

sembled at 3 o'clock, and, on motion of Mr.

appointed by the secretary as such com-APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES. Mr. Pott, of West Virginia, sent to the hairman the following resolution, which

up for action at some future meeting: Resolved, That hereafter the Republican no Republican votes actually east in the last pre-ceanse presidential election, 7,000 votes and fractions thereof greater than one half to be the basis of representation for each delegate. The national committee shall certify to the chairman

ion of such delegates. At the request of Chairman Clarkson

lently expected through these college

per cent. of energy and strength of General Clarkson has been given to unselfish services to the Republican party, and to-day there is in existence what has never happened before, a thorough Republican organization reaching all over the country. At the call of the young men of the party he has not only performed the duties of his office as our chairman, but has accepted the chairmanship of the National Republican League, that magnificent organization which extends throughout the United States, and is becoming a tower of strength. In this organization he is the counselor of our young men; he is their idol; there is no man so near the young Republicans of son. We must have the young men of the country with us in this campaign, and think no other name would inspire them with so much enthusiasm as that of Mr. Clarkson. I believe that within his grasp is the sceptre of success. I don't know which to admire the more, his sagacity as a general, his fidelity as a friend or his loyalty as a Republican partisan. It seems to me that this committee, a large number of the members of which come from the old committee, can pay no more proper tribute to him of their esteem and appreciation for the glorious work he has performed in the past than to ask him again to assume the leadership and show us the way to a repetition of the victory of 1888. [Applause.] He gave his invaluable counsel and superb assistance in the cause of General Harrison

Mr. Fassett's remarks were several times interrupted by applause, and it was specially he ray and enthusiastic when reference was made to Mr. Clarkson's ominent services to the Republican party, particularly in the campaign of 1888. As Mr. Fassett took his seat Mr. Clarkson arose

"Gentlemen of the Committee-I wish to say to you what you should know before any further steps are taken in the direction of my election as chairman of this committee. While I appreciate deeply the iriendship entertained and expressed for me by most of the gentlemen in your membership, and while I have already had the personal tender by forty-one members of the committee of their support of me as chairman; and while thirty of them have expressed their intention to vote for me, whether I should be a candidate of not, or whether my election was desired by the candidates of the party or not; and while appreciating as the proudest honors of my life their expression of confidence and good will, it is still my duty to say to you that I have learned from the President this morning that he desires some one else for chairman. As a good Republican l bow cheerfully to his decision, and I carnestly trust that no member of the committee will now insist on voting for me, and that all will unite in accepting for the officers of the committee such gentlemen as the candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency may desire and recom-

alou was out short by a motion to take a recess until 3 o'clock, which was carried. The Republican national committee as-

was read and laid ou the table to be taken from the several States apportioned upon the

f each State committee the number of delegates to which each state is entitled under the rule, and shall regulate the apportionment and ele

Mr. James F. Burke, of Pittsburg, the president of the College League of Repubican Ciubs, addressed the meeting. He said that on May 7 last, a national organization of college Republican clubs was effected. At the meeting were represented pearly all of the colleges of the Northern states. It had been found that a large proportion of the young men who had graduated from colleges went out into the world as free-traders. This was due to the fact that many of our colleges use Eurocean text-books, the work of free-trade litical economists, and this pernicious ntinence is brought to bear upon the stuents the first day they enter the institution and is continued until the day they leave it It has been found necessary to set up a ine of resistance to the influence, and so he coilege league clubs were organized The necessity for some movement to eract the insidious influence is shown in the fact that twenty thousand young men are graduated from the American colleges every year, and, therefore, about 75,000 young men cast their first votes at every presidential election. The league, ir. Burke said, proposed to organize rench in each college and to place college ye on the stump. Most efficient work on balf of Republican principles was confi-

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, placed in nomination as chairman of the Republican national committee William J. Campbell, of

Illinois. Representatives of several other